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them is a small but beautiful tribute by the State to those who freely sacrificed themselves in a time of great necessity.

*Fourth Annual Report of the State Fire Marshal for the Year Ending October 30, 1916.* By W. E. LONGLEY, State Fire Marshal.

THE general purpose of this office is to prevent, as far as possible, the loss of property in the State by fire. The department has been in operation about four years. The department coöperates with the fire marshals in the cities in the investigation of fires and the dissemination of intelligence to prevent such occurrences. As a result of these investigations 41 arrests and 13 convictions for arson were had during the year. There were reported 6,018 fires with a total property loss of \$5,737,865. Tables showing character of buildings, cause of fire, value and location by towns and cities are given. The department is carrying on an extensive campaign of education along this line.

*Second Annual Report of the Public Service Commission of Indiana for the Year Ending September 30, 1915.* pp. 755.

THIS commission is made up of five commissioners, a secretary, a clerk, legal counsel, seven inspectors, thirteen engineers, four rate experts, six accountants, and twelve stenographers. The annual expense is about \$100,000. The commission has made 52 appraisals of public utilities and has audited the accounts of 22 utility companies; 4,921 miles of railroad track were inspected, and 5,372 miles of interurban. The larger part of the report consists of tables of statistics showing capitalization, value, surplus, dividends, bonds, stocks, and other data of the public utility corporations under the commission's supervision. The action of the commission is in the form of court procedure and the pamphlets containing the pleadings in individual cases contain much information of historic and popular interest.

*Sixteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Forestry, 1916.* By ELIJAH GLADDEN, Secretary. pp. 217.

THE first few pages of this report are devoted to a financial statement of the board. The total expense of the work was

\$7,786.31, of which \$2,911.39 is for the upkeep of the reservation and the balance for the office at Indianapolis. The larger part of the report is taken up with a description of the reservation one mile north of Henryville in Clark county. This reservation of 2,000 acres was purchased by the State in 1903 and is used as an experimental ground for the problems of reforestation. Small tracts are planted to different kinds of native trees and carefully studied.

*Twenty-eighth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Year Ending July 31, 1916.*

By CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE, Superintendent of Public Instruction. pp. 1040. Fort Wayne.

THE size of this report is due partly to the rapidly increasing activities of the department and partly to historical matter included in commemoration of the centennial year. The first 559 pages are historical, dealing first with the department then with the institutions of higher learning, with the history of the public schools by counties and last an account of the History Consultation service. There is not room here to say more concerning this part of the book than that it contains brief histories of the colleges of the State and of the schools of each county. Numerous engravings illustrate the advancement made in school architecture during the century. The second part of the volume contains the reports of the High School Inspector, of the Vocational Work, of the Consolidation of Rural Schools, of the State Teachers' Retirement Fund, of the Teachers' Licenses issued, of Accredited Schools, a list of persons holding Life State and Professional Licenses, and of the Distribution of the Funds. It is an interesting volume and contains a great amount of information both popular and professional.

*Annual Report of Auditor of State for the Year Ending September 30, 1916.* By DALE J. CRITTENBERGER, Auditor of State. pp. 1,860. (The auditor's report 100 years earlier consisted of two pages.) Fort Wayne.

THIS extensive volume is not paged consecutively but consists of six individual reports, paged and indexed separately. The first 52 pages are devoted to the office as a whole, containing the tables of receipts and disbursements of the State. The